## INTELLIGENCE. RELIGIOUS

Programme of Services-Chat by the Way.

CHINESR MISSION WORK IN NEW YORK.

Denominational Notes-Synagogue Worship.

"Yearnings" and "Ultimate Antithetics" will be ented to the Church of the Disciples of Christ to-day by the Rev. J. B. Cleaver. Temperance mee ing in the afternoon addressed by W. M. Evans.

The Rev. J. W. Ackerly will preach to-day, as

usual, in Duane Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. George E. Strobridge will administer the

sacraments this morning and preach this evening in ighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Preaching in the Five Points Mission this morning

and evening. Rev. C. S. Brown, superintendent. At the Fourth Presbyterian Church the Rev. Joseph R. Kerr will preach this morning and after

The First Reformed Episcopal Church will receive the ministrations of the Rev. W. T. Sabine to-day at the usual nours.

At the Pirst Baptist Church the Rev. H. F. Lane will preach this morning, and in the afternoon the Rev. James A. Spurgeon will address the Baptist Sunday school teachers on "Sunday School Work Among the Freedmen."

"The Eleventh Commandment" and "The Power of Prayer" will be presented to Forsyth Street Methedist Episcopal Church to-day by the Rev. A. C.

Divine service this morning in the Greek-Russian Chapel; the Rev. Father Bjerring will officiate. Services alternately in English and Slavonic. Gospel services will be held in Grand Union Hall

to-day and every evening this week. Preaching this morning by Mr. McKenzie; temperance meeting this afternoon, led by C. A. Bunting, and in the evening addresses by the Rev. George J. Mingins and Messrs.

Brick and Sutherland.

An Episcopal missionary conference will be opened here in Grace Church on Tuesday evening with a sermon by the Bishop of Connecticut. The conference will continue three days, and missionary nuestions will be discussed

The Rev. Dr. Bridgman will preach to young men this evening in Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

Sermon in the morning also.

Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, will preach this morning in the Church of the Disciples, and in the evening the Rev. W. R. Davis will inquire, for the benoff of young people, "Why Life is Worth Living?" At Madison Avenue Reformed Church Living?"

A. Reed will preach to-day at the usual hours.

At Madison Avenue Preserves and Avenue Preserves.

Avenue Presbyterian Church this morning the Rev. William Lloyd will speak of being "Within the Veil," and in the evening of the "Return and Reception of the Prodigal."

Services in the New York Presbyterian Church to-day will be conducted by the Rev. W. W. Page, who will also preach.

Il also presen.
"Pharaoh's Dream and the Interpretation Thereof" will be given this evening to the Pilgrim Baptist Church, by the Rev. Henry Cross, who will also preach in the morning.

A reunion service will be held at Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Mission. In the morning the Rev. William Hammond will preach, and in the evening Rev. W. H. Mickle. The Sunday school meeting in the afternoon will be addressed by Revs. W. F.

Dr. H. W. Knapp will preach in Laight Street Bap-

Bet. H. W. haspy will preach in Laight Street Bap-tist Church this morning and evening. Rev. A. P. Tracy, of Massachusetts, will preach in the Free Baptist Church this morning and evening. At St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, Har-lem, the Rev. J. M. King, D. D., will preach to-day on "Carrying Weights" and "The Inheritance of

"White Fields and Rusty Sickles" will be brought into contact this morning in Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church by the Rev. C. S. Williams, who in the evening will discuss the question of Christ's identity...'Whom say ye that I the Son of Man am?' At St. James' English Lutheran Church this morning the Rev. Dr. Ort will speak of "Forgiveness o ns Through Jesus Only" and in the evening on

"There Was No Room for Him in the Inn." The Rev. Dr. Crawford will preach at the usual nours to-day in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal

The Rev. F. M. North will address the Young

The Rev. Henry T. Hunter will preach this morn ing and evening in the Seventh Presbyterian Church 'The Reasonable Service" and "The Character of Ahab" will be discussed to-day by the Rev. R. B. Hull in the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

The Rev. N. M. Sherwood will preach to-day in the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church. At Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. B. H. Burch will preach this even-

ing on "Deceived and Destroyed."

At Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. W. F. Hatfield will preach this morning on "A Look at Jesus."

The Rev. Dr. E. N. White will preach this morning and evening in West Twenty-third street Presby-

'Human and Divine Sympathy" will be presented by the Rev. E. A. Blake this morning, and "The Great Salvation" by the Rev. William Eakins, of New Hampshire, this evening in the Thirty-seventh street Methodist Episcopal Church.

At the Church of the Divine Paternity the Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin will preach this morning and deliver an extemporaneous address this evening.
At the Church of St. John the Baptist the Rev. C.

The Rev. E. Guilbert will minister to the Church of the Holy Spirit to-day at the usual hours.

At Grace Chapel the Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., will

preach this morning and evening.

Professor Adler will resume his ethical discourses to-day in Chickering Hall. At the Brooklyn Rink this morning the Rev. Dr. Fulton will speak on "The Forgiven Forgiven," and

At Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church this morning the Rev. J. F. Richmond will preach, and in the

in the evening on "Choose." Temperance meeting

"Barrenness" will be made fruitful of discus this morning by the Rev. Carlos Martyn, and in the evening the last of four vital questions will be dis-cussed by Mr. Martyn—namely, "Which Is My

At Association Hali the Rev. S. J. Knapp will speak this morning about "Flesh and Blood," and this evening he will present an autumn sermon on

E. V. Wilson will talk about "Common Sense" this morning, and about "The Life of the Saints in the Spirit World" this evening before the Second Society of Spiritualists in Republican Hall. At Fifth Avenue Baptist Church this morning the

Rev. Dr. Armitage will preach and in the evening the Rev. James A. Spurgeon, of London. Sermons will be delivered in Spring Street Pres byterian Church this morning by the Rev. A. H.

Moment, and in the evening by the Rev. S. M. Ham-At the People's Church this evening the Rev. C. C.

Goss will speak about "Inward Peace."

The American Temperance Union at Haverly's Theatre this afternoon will be addressed by Rev.

George E. Strobridge and Mr. J. C. Taylor. Mrs. Nellie Brigham will lecture for the First So-ciety of Spiritualists in Trenor's Hall, this evening, on the "Contrast Between What We Believe and

"The Coming Kingdom" will be ushered in ver bally to-day by the Rev. Joseph E. Dumble before the Attorney Street Methodist Episcopai Church.

Mr. Sawyer will conduct a Gospel temperance

meeting in Cooper Institute this evening. "Coworking with God" and "The Simplicity of

This afternoon in the Canal Street Presbyterian Church the Rev. Alexander McKelvey will discuss "Our Birthright." Sermon in the morning also. "Wells of Salvation" will be opened again this af-ternoon in Chickering Hall by the Rev. Samuel

Dr. John Cotton Smith will officiate and preach in the Church of the Ascension at the usual hours Dr. Deems will minister to the Church of the

Strangers this morning and evening.

The Rev. Dr. White, of Memphis, Tenn., will preach this morning and the Rev. Edwin B. Rice this afternoon in the Church of the Holy Trinity.
"What God Is Soon To Do with the Nation" will

be discussed this afternoon by Mr. S. S. Snow in the Medical College Hall. The Central Temperance Union meeting in He

ding Methodist Episcopal Church this afternoon will be addressed by the Rev. John Parker, of Brooklyn, The Rev. Dr. Elder will preach this morning in Calvary Baptist Church and the Rev. R. S. MacArthur

"Lost Hopes" and "Human Limitations" will be discussed this morning by the Rev. J. M. Pullman D. D., in the Church of Our Father.

Dr. J. H. Shipman will minister to Christ Church to-day at the usual hours. norning by Dr. Newman to the Central Methodist

Episcopal Church. be held this morning by Father O'Connor, in Claren-don Hall, and by Father Quinn at night. Father McNamara conducts services at the University Chapel in the atternoon, and Father Mullin preaches there in the evening.

CHAT BY THE WAY.

A man can be contented with little, no doubt. The difficulty is in finding out how much that little is. A great many people resemble Louis XI. in their religion. He made to the Virgin Mary a present of the whole county of Boulogne, but retained the revnues thereof for himself. In this equivocal way we are willing to give our lives to the Lord.

One of the ancient English nobility had these words inscribed over his castle gate. They are worth copying for our own use: -- "They say. What do they say?

A lie is like a counterfeit bill. It may pass through great many hands, but it will be found out at last. A bore once said to Jerrold, in a company which was discussing the merits of a certain piece of music, 'That song, sir, always carries me away." The wit quietly turned to his friends and asked, "Will some one kindly sing it?"

A poor fellow went to a priest to get married. On eing told what the fee would be he pulled out of his pocket about half the required amount and said :- "That is all I have; but you can marry us as far as it will go." When we look into the records of the divorce courts we are convinced that the marriage fees of a great many couples were only half

A dentist is said to be a man who "spares no pains" to do his work well.

Poor relations never allow themselves to be for gotten. They are so happy that you have made a fortune that they all want to help you enjoy it. A gentleman who was keeping a boarding house of this kind complained of the demonstrative affection of his country friends. "Why," said a visitor, "I thought you told me they only came to see you twice a year." "And so I did," was the reply, "but the trouble is that they stay six months each time." The miser is a man who lives like a beggar because

he is afraid of dying like one. There are a great many men in the world who, if they would only take their departure, would take what everybody would gladly give them.

This story could not be called a misfit if nine out of ten of us should try it on. "How are you this morning?" said Fawcett to Cooke. "Not at all myseif," was the lugubrious reply. "Then," responded Fawcett, with a meaning twinkle in his eye, "allow me to congratulate you."

The "hardly ever" of "Pinafore" is certainly a

plagiarism. It is taken from the story of an ecclesiastic who was confused by the honor of preaching before Louis XIV. During his discourse he had occasion to say, "We must all die." Then, eatching breath, he turned in a complimentary way to Louis and added, "Nearly all of us."

A Parisian flower dealer recently said to one of his customers, to whom he exhibited a pot with a green stem in it, "Monsieur, that pot contains a very extraordinary flower, which has just been sent to me from Cochin China." The connoisseur looked at it gravely for a few seconds and then remarked, "Ah, it exactly. If it ever blossomed, don't you see, it wouldn't be a very extraordinary flower?"

It is said that Aimée plays poker. If report speaks truly it is not always a poker with which she expresses her exuberance of spirits, but any missile, of whatever nature, which on the spur of the moment she is able to lay her hands on. In all this she does not govern her household in a manner so entirely different from other folks that the fact need on commented on.

The boomerang is an unsatisfactory missile to use, because it is apt to fly back and hit the hand that threw it. There are boomerangs of various kinds, but they are all equally dangerous, and for

The Père Hyacinthe, in the midst of a sermon last Sunday, fairly entranced his congregation by an eloquent tribute to the worth of woman in the Church. If was a graceful thing to do in the absence of his wife, who than anywhere else, for they constitute the great majority of every congregation. Neither in France nor Germany do the men trouble themselves about religious matters. Americs and England are the only places on the globe where religion is supported by the masculine element of society. It seems to be the rule abroad to let the woman do half the work during, the week and all the praying on Sunday. That is the reason why Paris is Paris. We allowed her, in the original apple scene, to get us she gets us out. Well, every true hearted man finds occasion, at some time in his life, to hum these lines

For man without woman's a beggar,
Although the whole world he possessed;
And the beggar who has a good wife,
With more than this world is he blessed.
Everything has its use, undoubtedly, but some of

us are a long time finding out what we were made for. A masculine beauty was walking down the Boulevard the other day with spotless everything. He was a perfect gem of a fop. We wondered what he was made for unless it was to add one to the census list. While wondering we stumbled over a bootblack, and that compelled us to ask the further question, what bootblacks are made for? They are as thick as the mosquitoes of a summer night when you wear bution box when your boots are muddy. Just then came a splash of mud, and our lop was wretched. at work restoring the lost shine. We wended our way through a side street, feeling that bootblacks, ops and even curious lookers on have their places.

Nothing is so forcible or unique as the association balloon and soar amid the clouds; the next moment you descend as quickly as though a bullet had perforsted the balloon, and strike the ground so sud-denly that your ideas scent to have lost all association with each other. For instance, this sad poem begins with the touching lines,

"Twas nine o'clock, the night was dark,
The gale went sweeping by—
Your thoughts are elevated by the words. You are on eagle's pinions. But the next lines bring you back to earth again with the force of a longshore-

Also a grocery wagon, and It killed poor Neisop Sly. No dictionary can equal the child's definition of chaos. "It is a great pile of nothing," she said,

"and nowhere to put it."

Frenchmen never weary of making fun of the

Christian Doctrine and Duty" will be considered today by the Rev. J. C. Snow in Bleecker Street Universalist Church.

This afternoon in the Canal Street Presbyterian
Church the Rev. Alexander McKelvey will discuss

The pricats. They always picture an ascetic with the public to draw an inference as to his denial of this world's pleasures. A gentleman whose brother was a pricat twenty years from 187 churches with 17,053 members—a gain of 5,749, or thirty-four per cent. was asked. "Has your brother a living?" "No," was the answer. "How does he employ himself?" "Well, in the morning he says mass." "Ahom! Yes. And pray what does he say in the evening?" "Oh," was the reply, with some hesitation, "by the evening he doesn't know what he says."

> CHINESE MISSION IN NEW YORK. THE REV. C. S. BROWN'S REVIEW OF THE WORK AT NO. 14 MOTT STREET-THE PROGRESS AND NEEDS OF THE MISSION.

> Since the arrest of Moy-Jin-Kee some months ago the burden of carrying on the mission for the Chinese at No. 14 Mott street has devolved on the Rev. C. S. Brown, superintendent of the Five Points Mission, under whose savice and auspices indeed it was first opened. Mr. Brown gives the following facts concerning its career:-His attention was first called to the necessity for such a mission by a letter from a Christian layman to whom Moy-Jin-Kee had communicated his desires and designs. After consultation the mission was opened at first in the Five Points Mission, and Mr. Brown and his daughter taught all the Chinamen who came for two months. He found them intelligent, respectful and eager to learn. But the numbers attending were not large, and the reason was ascertained to be the insults and assaults to which they were subjected on their way to the mission. It was then decided to rent the first floor of No. 14 Mott street, in the centre of a section familiarly known as "Chinatown." The rent is \$20

mission. It was then decided to rent the first floor of No. 14 Mott street, in the centre of a section familiarly known as "Chinatown." The rent is \$20 a month. Here Moy-Jin-Kee was put in charge, and several Christian ladies and gentlemen volunteered as teachers not only on the Sabbath, but also on week-day evenings. The arrest of Moy-Jin-Kee gave the work a backset, from which it has hardly recovered yet. Moy-Jin-Kee is still under bonds awaiting trial, and Mr. Brown is his bondsman.

THE WORKERS AND THEIR HIRE.

The mission was continued, and in the latter part of June the Rev. James Jackson, who had spent two years as a missionary in Canton, whence most of the Chinese in their toy come, arrived in New York as route to San Francisco. He preached to the Chinese in their own language to their great satisfaction and delight. After a little time he was employed to take charge of the mission. His wife arrived soon after from China, and the two have carried on the work very successfully ever since. Mr. Brown agreed to pay them \$100 a month, which sum, together with the rent and incidental expenses, amounts to about \$150 a month. Two of the Chinese pupils have expressed a desire for Christian bapitism, and others are inquiring the way of salvation. Though the converts and the inquirers are not numerous, yet Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, from their experience in Canton, are exceedingly hopeful of the work here and think they have good reason to be encouraged. Gambling and the use of opium are the great banes of the Chinese here, which must be overcome before they can be brought to consider the claims of the Gospel upon them. Not less than two thousand of them are in this city at the present time, engaged in laundries, groceries, tobacco, drug and other stores and restaurants, and several hundred of them reside in Mott street, within sight of the mission. Mr. Brown very naturally thinks that if it is important to capture the Chinese who come here, for Christ. And yet, possibly, for lack of a knowledge of the needs and work o

THE NEW ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL. At four o'clock this afternoon Bishop Loughlin, of Mary's Hospital, which when finished is to cover a large part of the block bounded by Rochester and Buffalo avenues and St. Mark's place and Warren street. The present hospital, located at No. 155 Dean street, has long ago proved itself far too small to accommodate the applicants for its care, though only women have been admitted. The new one will have ample accommodations for all applicants of both sexes, irrespective of any special claim of creed or race to its privileges and benefits. The amount of good accomplished and of evil prevented by the ministrations of the old and limited hospital must be unknown even to those who have been actively employed in them. For several weeks past a committee of laymen—consisting of Messra. Shanahan, Hoyt, Felix Campboll, Judge Walsh, Leary, Kiely, Curran, Cassidy, Cassin, Turner, Breen, Myhan, Olena, Hynos, Loughran and Casoy—co-operating with the Bishop, have held preparatory meetings to arrange for to day's event. The Sisters of Charity, under whose care this as well as the old hospital is placed, have also been assiduous in their endeavors to call out a large concourse of people to the corner stone laying to-day. All the Catholic benevolent institutions of the city, therefore, will be represented on this interesting occasion. The section of the city in which the new hospital is to be built is ranidly fillboth sexes, irrespective of any special claim of creed which the new mospital is to be densely populated with-ing up and is destined to be densely populated with-in a few years. The only other hospital in the neigh-borhood is St. John's Episcopal, on Albany and At-lantic avenues. It will, therefore, be a public orna-ment as well as benefit to the city, and should be en-couraged by public aid.

DENOMINATIONAL NOTES.

The year just past, according to the Hebrew cal-endar 5639, was remarkable for the number of deaths among the Jewish ministry. Among them were those of Rev. Dr. Artom, Rabbi Bamberger, Rev. Ansel Leo, Rev. S. Hoffming, Rev. G. Poznanski, Rev. N. Streisand, Rev. Dr. Treuenfels, Rev. Dr. Lazarus, Rabbi Treweles, Rev. Professor Isaacs, Rabbi Weinberg, Rabbi Landsberg, Rev. Dr. Henry

and Rev. S. Epstein.
Rev. Marx Moses, late of Providence, R. I., has een elected minister of the Jewish congregation of

been elected minister of the Jewish congregation of Madison, Ind. He has already entered upon his new held of duty.

The Rev. George S. Teller has resigned the rectorship of St. John's Church, Mount Morris, N. Y., to take effect on November 1.

The Rev. Father Murphy, for nearly seven years pastor of St. Mary's Star of the Sea, at Far Rockaway, has been transferred by Bishop Laughlin to St. Anthony's Church, Brooklyn.

Bishop Laughlin will lay the foundation of a new St. Mary's Hospital, in Brooklyn, to-day, large enough to admit all classes of patients, which, for want of room, the present hospital cannot do.

The Catholic Church has sixty-four cardinals—thirty-two Italians, ten Frenchmen, tour Spannards, four Austrians, three Hungarians, three Englishmen, two Portuguese, one American, one Beigian, one Pole, one Bayarian, one Corsican and one tierman.

men, two Portuguese, one American, one Beigian, one Pole, one Bayarian, one Corsican and one German.

Father Kavanach, president of the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., paid a short visit to Brooklyn last week.

Next Sunday the St. Jacobus Society of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, in this city, whil celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, morning and evening, and in the afternoon Cardinial McCloskey will administer confirmation to the children of the parish, the society acting as his geard of honor.

The Baytist Massionary Union has received from Mr. John B. Trevor, of New York, \$500 to establish in Paris a training school for theological students.

The Rev. Dr. Fulton writes to say that his church has nobly sustained and co-operated with him in his Rink movement; but in the efforts to gather the people who do not attend the means of grace elsewhere he stands almost alone. In other words, he does the work and his congregation pay the bills. His success has been sufficient to warrant the Jurchase of that hall as a house of worship for the masses.

The Presbyterians of Asbury Park, N. J., have deserted their summer tabernacle and gone into winter quarters in Park Hall. The summer services were very fruitful, both spiritually and financially. The preaching was of a very high order and the collections and subscriptions amounted to \$1,028 19, or more than \$100 a Sunday. Besides paying enrent expenses the dobt has been reduced to less than \$200. It is proposed to enlarge the building before the next summer, so that no one may be turned away for want of room.

Rev. J. B. Pomroy, of Union Theological Seminary, New York, who has been supplying the pulpit in the Presbyterian Church, Woodhaven, for some time past, will continue to efficiate until May next, when he will be called as their pastor.

The American Missionary Association will hold its thirty-third annual session in Chicago on the 28th turst and following days. De. Storras of Brookiyn.

terday, together with several other missionaries for other fields.

The American Missionary Association will held its thirty-third annual session in Chicago on the 24th inst. and following days. Dr. Storrs, of Brookiyn, is expected to preach the opening sermon.

An organization is coming into form and favor among the Methodists of Cleveland for the promotion of church building, and also to aid feeble churches already existing. It will settle upon locations, time and plans for commencing and prosecuting new enterprises, and thereby save from some of the sad mistakes of the past. The Methodists of Brooklyn appointed a committee two or three years ago to attend to a like work in that city. But its effort in the reunion in the Academy of Music exhausted its energy so that it has been practically dead ever since.

The Rev. A. Hamilton, of Butlerville Circuit Ohio Conference, found twenty-two Methodists at Blan-

Conference, found twenty-two Methodists at Bian-chester, Clinton county, Ohio, and recently organ-ized them into a church. They have already under

FOREIGN RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The despatches recently received in Rome from Mgr. Jacobini respecting his interviews with Prince Bismarck, and the promises made by the latter, are considered at the Vatican highly satisfactory. Mgr. with the Pope and afterward with Cardinal Nius be-fore leaving, and received the fullest instructions to conduct matters peacefully and preserve good rela-tions with France. He is also the bearer of a letter from the Pope to the President of the French Re-

from the Pope to the President of the French Republic.

Some time back a commission of cardinals was secretly instructed to examine the question of the Pope accepting or disposing of the sums placed at his disposal by the Italian government under the law of guarantees. Cardinal Bilio as president of the commission, has now conveyed to the Pope a decision absolutly negative—first, because such acceptance would imply ceding certain rights and duties of the Pope; and second, because it would sanction an act of spoliation opposed to the Pontifical constitution and to the cost taken by the Pope.

"Toole's Theatre," in London, formerly "The Polly," was once a Roman Catholic chapel. It was the home of the Oratorians, or "Fathers of the London Oratory of St. Philip Neri," from the time of their first establishment in England under the auspices of Dr. Newman in 1848. Here it was that Dr. Newman a little later delivered his celebrated "Lectures on Certain Difficulties Felt by Anglicans." On the removal of the Oratorians under Father Faber, in 1856, to their present abode at Brompton, the little "Oratory" fell into the hands of Mr. Woodin, as already stated, and was converted into "the Polygraphic Hall."

The Belgian ultramontane journals publish an

ready stated, and was converted into "the Polygraphic Hall."

The Belgian ultramontane journals publish an authentic version of the instructions issued by the bishops to the priesthood, a document not intended for publicity, but previously given with some inaccuracies by the liberal papers. The priests are directed to refuse the sacraments to parents sending their children to communal schools except in certain specified temporary cases, to teachers in such schools who use the Catholic catechism without ecclesiastical license and to professors, pupils and the parents of pupils of the State normal schools. This is the rejoinder of the Belgian bishops to the new law depriving priests of the supervision of the schools, but allowing them to give religious teaching apart from the regular school hours, and, in default of this, empowering the lay teachers to teach the catechism.

Cries of "Vive l'Article Sept," followed by the strains of the "Marcelliaise," played by a band or sung by the multitude, were the accompaniments of M. Jules Ferry's arrival at Marcellies. Carriages conveyed the Minister and the authorities to the Prefectore, and on entering M. Jules Ferry thanked the Prefect for his hospitality, while on this occasion he remarked that all was progressing well with his work, that an irresistible current of public opinion had set in favorable to his bill, and would, he drinly believed, carry it safely to harbor. Beyond this the Minister of Public Instruction would say nothing. The crowd outside the windows clamored in vain—the author of the seventh article seemed impressed with the fact that even he could add nothing new to the all but inexhaustible arguments in favor of his measure.

The Russian authorities have not yet ceased introducing all kinds of changes into the various educational establishments. One report says that the universities are likely to loss some of those liberties which Alexander II. conferred upon them in the earlier years of his reign. At Kharkoff only about one hundred and twenty students have entered in all the four faculties—medicine, law, mathematics and biology; that is not half the usual number. A major general has been appointed to the inspector generalship of schools in that district, and, according to the Rosskaya Vadomostro, or Messenger, those pupils of the realschule there who had gone through the whole course of its studies and passed the final examinations have had their certificates withheld from them and been ordered to remain a year longer at the school because they all signed a petition for the abrogation of the order which forbids the pupils of realschules from proceeding to the universities, a privilege now monopolized by those only who have passed through the classical schools or gymnasiums. It is affirmed that at one of the universities the professors have been informed that they must not smoke eigerettes at academic councils.

M. Jules Ferry has availed himself of the prevan-The Russian authorities have not yet ceased intro ducing all kinds of changes into the various educi

of the universities the protessors have been informed that they must not smoke digarettes at academic councils.

M. Jules Ferry has availed himself of the prevalent fashion of interviewing and has communicated to an obscure friend his views about article 7. Merry, or his friend, makes out a plaurelble case. He says that in introducing that colebrated clause he did the French clergy a great service. Had he not done so far more rigorous measures would have been taken. He said to his friend:—"When I took office it was contemplated to expel the Jesuits and dissolve all the non-authorized religious congregations. Having regard to the state of parties in the Chamber and the excited-state of public feeling it was impossible not to do something. I therefore devices and the excited-state of public feeling it was impossible not to do something. I therefore devices at the same rate.

Q. How does the through rate to Liverpool compare with the ocean rate added to the prevailing rate from Chicago? A. It is considerably less.

Q. How does the through rate to Liverpool from different ports in the United States. Mr. Sterne said that he desired to show what the come measures would have been the commence of New York was being gradually determined the commence of New York was being gradually determined the commence of New York was contained the provided to account the calculations of the circulation of the provided was the difference in ocean freight to Liverpool. The excuso given for it by the railroads was the difference which Mr. Storne claimed did not exist. The witness them the difference in ocean freight to Liverpool. The excuso given for it by the railroads was the difference in ocean freight to Liverpool from difference in the commence of New York was been in freight to Liverpool. The excuso given for it by the railroads was the difference in ocean freights to Liverpool from difference in the commence of New York was contained and in the claim of the circulation of the various rates and the current of the circulation of th

SYNAGOGUE WORSHIP.

THE FALL OF ADAM FROM A JEWISH STAND-POINT-SERMON BY REV. DR. F. DE SOLA

The Rev. Dr. de Sola Mendes yesterday preached pefore the congregation of the Forty-fourth Street Synagogue, taking his text from Genesis, viii., 21-And the Lord said, I will not again curse the earth for the sake of man, for the imagination of man's neart is evil from his youth." To this the preache applied a text from the Medrash. This sermon, the rst of a series on Bible characters which the Docor proposes to give, and the subject, taken from the weekly lesson, was "Adam."

Adam is shown, said the Doctor, first, in all the grandeur of his innocence, Lord of creation, and, by sovereign right, affixing names to his numerous subjects; next, as the guilty partner of the guilty helpmate, seeing from the presence of the God he had offended. Is not this sudden descent from the elevation of the angel to the level of the

helpmate, fleeing from the presence of the God he had offended. Is not this sudden descent from the elevation of the angel to the level of the trembling culprit evidency of what (in all humility let our poor human language be used) may be called a fatal accident in the machinery of creation? If Adam was made grand and perfect why did he fall? He did iall; therefore, why was he not made perfect permitted to see of God's intention as revealed, first, in man's name, and, accond, in our daily experience. THE HERMIEW NAME FOR MAN.

In these days of general information, said Dr. Mendes, the preacher is required to gather facts from the most varied fields of knowledge to clucidate themes which are especially his. Let us glance at what comparative philology teaches about man's name. In Sansorit he is called "the thinker," in Greek the "gazer upward," in Latin "the speaker," all terms ceiebrating some ennobling attribute. But when we turn to our own language we find him called "Adam"—earth. Not the one who sows on the pinions of intelligent thought above his sphere, but "Earth;" not him who gazes on lotty mountains, but "Adam"—earth. Not the only animal who possesses artemate aspeech, but ist, enozt, the "receble one"—the weakiy. Such are the titles which revealed religion bestows on creation's lord. Which view pleases you best, friends? That which magnines man or that which warns him of his teebleness and bids him become perfect by his own exertions? The good teacher does not protess admiration of what his rudimentary scholar knows, but tells min how much there is to be learned and paints the pleasures and honor of study. Greek philosophy bids men gaze and look upward in speculative thought, but their feet soon collide with carthly obstacles. Hearthy obstacles, there we have a serious the primary and passions; Judaism makes gods of its men, spiritualized, loving, healthful, and, therefore, powerful.

The fall, said the Dector. Was this consistent with man's earthly sphere? It was no unfortunate accident, but preordamed

## RAILROAD REBATES.

## How Manufacturers Were Driven Out of Business.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Further Testimony Before the Legislative Committee on Rai roads.

The members of the legislative committee ap pointed to investigate the management of railroads in this State continued their seemingly interminable labors yesterday morning in the rooms of the Cham ber of Commerce, No. 63 William street. Several witnesses were examined, the drift of their testimony bearing upon the question of the rebated and out rates allowed by railroads to certain favored individuals or corporations, and the discrimination in favor o some localities over others. One oil refiner, who the Standard Oil Company, gave his experiences, and the editor of a railroad journal was sworn as an expert to testify concerning the state of the grain and cotton trades and the former unjust differences the

Mr. Joseph W. Guppy again took the stand when the committee was called to order. Ex-Judgo Ship man first questioned him in regard to the propositions made to him by the Sickles party. Mr. Sickles was the one who made the proposition; witness made no advances to Mr. Gould or any one else offering to go back on the party who made the offering to go back on the party who made the "corrupt proposal;" Mr. Gould learned of it from Mr. H. D. Pratt.

Mr. Guppy next made some explanations of his former testimony. Ha did not want to admit that the contract with the Jefferson Car Company was "a direct fraud" on the Eric Railway. The contract, he said, was entered into in good faith, and it was done to procure cars for the company; by the contract with the Brooks Locomotive Works a new industry was created at Dunkirk and the business of the road was benefited; witness thought the contracts wise measure, but the stock of the company was issued without compensation, not costing Mr. Gould any thing; it was afterward turned in for its full par value in Mr. Gould's settlement; the total amount of the securities handed over in the Gould settlement was between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 nom

inally. Q. (by Mr. Sterne)-What was their actual worth A. Well, I should have hated to give over \$200,000 for them.

In answer to Chairman Hopburn's question witness said the funded debt from 1874 to 1878 had inoreased \$21,241,389 69.

Joseph D. Dudley, a hardware merchant of Buffalo,

was next called to testify. He said that he was largely interested in the Empire Oil Works there; another oil refinery there was larger than his; he got no rebates from the railroad company that he

Mr. Sterne-Oh, then we have called the wrong man. We will excuse you. (Laughter.)

PREIGHT REBATES.

Harian A. Pierce, editor of a railroad journal, then took the stand. He testified in regard to the freight rates to Liverpool from different ports in the United States. Mr. Sterne said that he desired to show that

this fall the capacity of the railroads has been taxed, and no one, so tar as known, has got any rebustes; rates have been uniform to all parties owing to the inability of the roads to transport all the freight offered to them; the cause of the cutting in the spring was the inability to get freights enough to keep the roads busy; by such rebates the rivals of the favored parties have, at the close of the canal, been atmost thrown out of business.

In regard to cotton, Mr. Pierce said that a pool had been formed by the buyers in the Southwest, the Southwestern railroads and the sellers in New York to bring forward cotton to sell or to ship to Liverpool. If there was a profit it was to be divided equally between the buyers, the sellers and a man who had no apparent official business or position, but who fixed the freight arrangements with the railroads. If there was a loss in the transaction it was to be made up by rebates on the freight bills. In the provision trade also special rates were given to certain large houses. The abuse here had existed longer than in the erain trade.

Q. Have you made any estimates with regard to the cost of the elevated road? A. I asked a man to make the estimates for me, and all I know is merely hearsay.

After a brief cross-examination by Judge Shipman, in which no new facts were elicited, the witness was excused.

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STOCK PROXIES AND ELECTIONS.

Abraham Wolff, a banker, of the firm of Kuhn, Look & Co., testified that at the election for Erie directors in 1875 the firm voted on 56,000 shares; dim ot recollect the name of the person for whom the proxies were given; the stock stood in their name on the books, although not actually owned by them; stock could stand in their name without their hame on the books, although not actually owned by them; stock could stand in their name without their hame on the books, although not actually owned by them; stock could stand in their name without their hame; frequently there was no request made for the use of the stock to vote on; it was very seldom that proxies commanded a price; their firm had never been offered anything for them.

Q. Do you pay for stock you buy on orders and then hold the stock till you are reimburssed? A. Yes; but generally only one hour.

Mr. Shipman between the testimony with regard to proxies was irrelevant.

"I think," said Chairman Hepburn, "that we have heard that proxies were irrequently bought and sold."

Mr. Shipman—Oh, yes; but not in my time. (Smiles.)

Isaac L. Hewett, of Brooklyn, was the next and last witness. He had been operating in petroleum oil as a merchant and manufacturer from 1863 to 1870; the capacity of his rednery was 300,000 barrels of oil a year and the profits of the firm were from \$30,000 to \$45,000 yearly. Their prosperity began to dwindle in 1867—the time of the nrst rumor of the railroads agreeing with the Southern Improvement Company to pool all the oil that was carried to the seaboard, then to chargo higher prices and even up; nothing else caused the trade to decline; within a few months they discovered that the Southern Improvement Company had grappled the entire transportation of oil from the West to the seaboard; there was a drawback or inside transportation rate to those required to the Standard Oil Company;

Mr. Hewett went on to say that he was forced to sell out; he would not have done so could he have got a fair show with the railroads; his business, instead of being an enterprise to buy and sall, was degraded into running attendance on the railways and trying to get an equal change with the others; witness saw Mr. Blanchard and Mr. Bordell and William

H. Vanderbilt, but could get no satisfaction from any of them; he also saw Mr. Watson.

Q. Is that the one who was subsequently president of the Erie? A. Yes.

Judge Shipman-Yes, yes, yes; what do you want to encumber your minutes for? (Laughter.)

At the time the trouble began, witness continued, the Southern Improvement Company had no refiners; he understood it was one of the charters that "Tom" Scott had ad libitim and that the company was to represent the oil business in transit between the place of production and the seaboard; a few years prior to this witness' refinery was about on a par with that of the Standard Oil Company; they kept getting stronger all the time and his firm weaker, so that he became convinced there was some illegitimate influence at work; they were among the last to sell out, ten or fitteen other firms having closed up before they did; they were all gobbled up by the Standard company and there was no help for them; it destroyed witness' business and destroyed the commission business altogether; twenty-five or thirty dealers in New York were driven out. "The entire oil trade," said Mr. Hewett, "is now in the control of John Rockafelloe. Every barrel, every particle of oil that comes into this burg and Philadelphia, too, is under the control of John Rockafelloe."

The committee then adjourned until Monday

The committee then adjourned until Monday morning at ten o'clock. EXTENSIVE SNEAK ROBBERY.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF PROPERTY STOLEN PROM AN ENGLISH PHYSI-CIAN'S TRUNK-SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS LEFT BY THE THIEVES.

Dr. Norman C. MacLean, a young London physician, accompanied by his wife, arrived in this city a month ago and, acting under the advice of a friend, went to the Continental Hotel, on the corner of Broadway and Twentieth street. The house was so crowded they were unable to obtain accom-modation there, but were recommended, as is usual under such circumstances, to a neighboring boarding house, No. 34 East Twentieth street, which is ing house, No. 34 East Twentieth street, which is only a short distance from the hotel. They were given spartments there on the parlor floor and had their luggage, consisting of seven trunks, in their rooms. The Doctor is not apparently over twenty-eight years old and very reserved in manner, as is also his wife, who is of petite figure and fair complexion, with suburn hair. The Doctor and his wife dressed and lived polyphy and excited an attention and are stated as a s piexion, with auburn hair. The Doctor and his wife dressed and lived plainly and excited no attention as the possessors of any considerable means. That they are people of weath was brought to light yesterday in a most unfortunate manner for them, the revelation being made through the robbery of bank notes and jewelry valued in all at about \$18,000.

yesterday in a most untortunate manner for them, the revolation being made through the robbery of bank notes and jewelry valued in all at about \$18,000.

THE BOBBERY.

On the voyage here they made the acquaintance of a gentlemanly looking passenger to whom the Doctor took quite a fancy, and upon their arrival here all three went to the Continental Hotel. The new friend, more fortunate than they, obtained a room in the house and kept up the acquaintance. Either during the trip over or after his arrival here the Doctor showed to the stranger a number of costly diamonds which he carried in one of his trunks, and which were greatly admired by him. For reasons which follow the name of that stranger is at present kept a secret, and his whereabouts has become a matter of curiosity to the police and of great interest to the Doctor and his wife. On Friday evening, about seven o'clock, they left their spartments together and remained out until about half-past ten. They were astonished upon their return to find themselves the victims of a sneak thief. Of the seven trunks in the room only one had been disturbed, and that one contained bank notes and jewelry amounting in value to over \$78,000. The look of the trunk had been forced open, and its contents strewn upon the floor. A tin box, which had contained the valuables, was also found on the floor smashed. As soon as he recovered from his surprise Dr. MacLean set coolly to work to figure up his loss, and having prepared a schedule of what was missing turned it over to Captan Williams, stating his suspicions as to who was the author of the theft. Following is a list of the stolen property:—One solitaire diamond, round cut, six carats, \$500; one solitaire diamond, five grains, 3-32, \$150; one diamond ring, set in deep gold band, \$200, one follamond ring, set in deep gold

section in Bank of England notes, which they must have handled and could easily have corried off. The notes were in two packages one uncovered containing notes for £7,000, held together by an ordinary wrapper, and a second wrapped up in paper and sealed, containing notes for £5,000. When the Doctor and his wife went out on Friday evening they did not lock the door of their apartments. The hald door was closed, but that could have been opened easily. The fact that only one trunk was touched—the one containing the valuables—shows conclusively that its contents were known to whoever opened it, and points the trail the police are now buny following.

opened it, and points the trail the police are now busy following.

The Doctor treated the matter so coolly through-out and talked so unconcernedly that the police were at first inclined to believe he could not possibly have sustained so great a loss. Investigation established the fact beyond a doubt, however.

## HONEST TRAINMEN.

HOW ARTICLES LOST BY RAILWAY TRAVELLERS

There is a standing order on almost all railroads employés of the company to return anything found upon the train. Few people have any idea of the amount of stuff gathered by the "lost property clerk" of an average railroad during the year. Par-cels, large and small, containing everything from a clerk" of an average railroad during the year. Parcels, large and small, containing everything from a paper of hairpins to a silk dress, are left in the cars, and, strange though it may appear, generally by women. Parssois and canes constitute the largest "find," while pocketbooks and money are few and far between. Of course, it can be readily understood how easily the trainmen could appropriate many of these articles to their own use without the knowledge of the company or of the owners, who in many instances never make inquiry for the articles lost. The "L" roads are no exception to the rule, although it would seem that persons could and ought to keep track of their bundles for the few minutes they happen to be on an "L" train. Such is not the case, however, and an inspection of the "lost proporty books" of either of the times will disclose a list of articles wonderful for its variety.

When money is found on a train it is supposed to be turned in to the office, but when the sum is not extraordinary in amount or in any peculiar shape it could no doubt be kept by the finder without detection. Whether the ordinary trainman is more conscientious than most people or no cannot be said, but it is certain that there are very few cases so far as known where money has not been returned. The brakemen on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey have established an envisible reputation for the conscientious return of mousey. Some years ago a gentlemma who was well known to most of the trains containing \$1.50c in small bills. There was nothing on the cavelope to show to whom it belonged, and the gentlemma was not sure that he had test it on the train. The next day, however, he mentioned his loss to the conductor. Two days afterward he was approached by one of the brakemen, who said:

"Judge, I hear you have lost some money."

"Yes, I have," was the reply: "\$1,600."

"Here it is," said the man, handing the original envelope to the owner.

Another brakeman of the same road—Abraham Haring—a few days ago found a pocketbook contain

THE FREE BATHS.

The following table shows the number of patrons

Thirty-seventh st., E. R. 291, 322 191, 576 114th street, E. st. River. 192, 251 80,033 Gouverneur street, E. R. 345, 855 190, 258 Bethune street, N. R. 272, 712 127, 757 Thirty-fifth street, N. R. 146,033 93,825 Battery, North River. 225, 190 131, 137 Fifth street, East River... 378,817 201,053

Grand total............1,852,710 1,024,560 2,881,279 All the bathing structures will soon be put into winter quarters. The Battery bath has been towed to Gowanus.